





## ON THE ISTHMUS.

## SAILING BY GULF AND SEA IN THE TROPICS.

## The Gulf, Bay and City of Panama—Past and Present—Country and Commerce.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

CITY OF PANAMA, December 8, 1888.

By consulting a map of Central America you will see that the Gulf of Nicoya (of which Punta Arenas is the port), is on the western shore of Costa Rica, tucked up snugly under the wing of a projecting reef, and southward, sailing over some leagues of tossing sea, is Panama.

The voyager along these western coasts feels in the depths of his soul, or rather his stomach, that the name Pacific has been misapplied. Especially is this true if he comes down from San Francisco in one of the many small coasters (as has become quite the fashion of late), and most welcome relief is experienced when the long-rolling, nausea-provoking billows of the open sea give place to the little white-capped hillocks of breezy Nicoya. And the view is equally gratifying to eyes wearied by the sight of "water, water everywhere." On the right of the small gulf, standing as a watch-tower guarding the entrance, is the grim volcano Herradura, with the dark-colored islands of Concho sleeping in its shadow; while on the left Cape Blanco—the eastern pier of this great gateway—glimmers in the mist, and as the morning sun rises, the lofty mountains come into view, further up the gulf.

Nearing the coast, clusters of small islands suddenly appear, as if just risen from the deep—flat, barren, brown and scrubby; but whose foundations are laid in coral and pearl. The wind, blowing from shoreward, grows perceptibly warmer, and the sea, now thronged with life, throbs and whispers beneath the keel. All manner of craft literally cover the water, and from the flags of flagstaffs droop the colors of all countries. There are French flags, German flags, English, Spanish and Russian flags, the dear, familiar Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, floating gaily beside those of the several republics and confederations of Central and South America.

Most of the larger vessels have awnings stretched from stem to stern to protect their timbers from the blistering sun of this latitude—a needed precaution. Swarms of smaller boats—sloops, rafts, launches, piraguas—are busy as bees, flying between ships and shore, laden with freight. Nicoya has an inner and an outer harbor, and in the latter all vessels must anchor which draw more than seven feet of water—fully three miles from the landing place.

The inner harbor, formed by the mainland and a sandy promontory, over which the town of Punta Arenas is scattered, is accessible only to small schooners, coasting sloops and piraguas. The outer harbor is safe, capacious and easy access, and in the merchant vessels are obliged to break their cargoes and send them ashore on scows or "lighters," a tedious and wasteful operation, entailing risk as well as expense.

It is generally high noon, when the heat is fiercest and the tropical coast looks least inviting, before you arrive at the landing—or as near to it as ships can come. Across the intervening league of bounding billow you may be conveyed as best suits your purse or pleasure. Passage on a scow, raft or bongo, with emigrants, Indians or whatever indiscriminate company may happen to crowd it, will cost you only a *medis* (six cents) with the chance of a social shower-bath (probably needed by most of the passengers) from the first salty wave. A *piragua* ("bird"), with just room enough for the boatman and two passengers, cannot be hired for less than a dollar; and in either case, should the tide be low, the last fifty yards of the journey must be made on the backs of a bare-legged native over a stretch of slimy mud. I can testify, from sad experience, that those few yards are more trying to nerve and Yankee "grit" than a voyage around the world would be under ordinary circumstances. The Costa Ricans are a puny race, far inferior physically to the sturdy Anglo-Saxon, and their limbs are alarmingly shaky when put to the test of 140 pounds of female avoirdupois, with probably twenty pounds more of gripe, cloak, shawl and other paraphernalia—all of which for a fearful five minutes trembled in the balance above a bed (soft enough, to be sure) of knee-deep, greenish slime.

From Punta Arenas to Panama City is a pleasant sail from three to five days, according to the caprices of wind and weather. This great Isthmus, the hyphen of the New World, really belongs to South America, being owned and controlled by what is now known as the United States of Colombia. But though South America, in laws and customs, it is of far more importance to the northern portion of our hemisphere than to the southern, and is now chiefly monopolized by North American interests.

While Northern school-children are being taught a great deal about Lapland, China, Madagascar, and even the interior of the Dark Continent—how many of our educators are aware that more than forty-eight millions of hill-bred, black-skinned, yellow-skinned, and red-skinned people in the Spanish-American States immediately adjoining our own? How many of our wisest statesmen know that the annual commerce of those Southern neighbors amounts to over seven hundred millions of dollars, which goes streaming and sailing past Northern ports on the way to England, France, Spain and Germany, almost entirely ignoring the United States, whose law-makers are too busy alighting their wisdom on tariff and trade, and legislating for creeks and cross-roads, to pay attention to this momentous question? Can anybody explain why the various peoples of the Western Hemisphere should seem to have no interests in common, but should carry their choicest productions across the sea?

A marked improvement in the way of common interests seems to have taken place during the last ten years. Mexico now has American steamships on both oceans, American newspapers, railroads, machinery of all kinds, and more American money than her own invested in her mines. Nicaragua has made a treaty of the greatest consequence with the United States, and is soon to achieve an American-oceanic canal, and though M. de Lesseps is yet digging his ditch through Colombia, the Americans have had a railroad in Panama for more than thirty years.

Looking on the map again you will observe that the Isthmus is shaped like an arch, curving from east to west for 130 miles (varying in breadth from thirty to seventy miles), presenting its convex side to the Caribbean sea, while its concavity is occupied by the Bay of Panama. This beautiful sheet of water, extending upward from the Pacific, is exactly 130 miles across, and flows nearly as far inland. Its shores, for the most part, are low and swampy, and so famous for deadly fevers that the most adventurous mariners are content to view them from a respectful distance.

Scattered all about the bay, particularly on the eastern side, are numerous islands, where the sailors stop for provisions, supplies of pure, cool water, avoiding the main land as far as possible. The loveliest of these is the group called Las Perlas (the pearls, from the fisheries once carried on there), and the larger island of Ceiba. The former cluster includes at least four hundred miles of fertile soil, and valuable forests, picturesque villages, and

cultivated fields; and the latter is occupied by the city of Panama. Several harbors indent the bay, the most important being those of Panama, and San Miguel, a little farther to the eastward.

For nearly three hundred years our sailors sailed up and down, on both oceans, gazing at the frowning mountain wall whose highest peaks rise like clouds, before it was discovered that this hyphen of the hemispheres is not all rugged heights and fever-haunted swamps, but that a large portion of it consists of low hills, alternated by fertile valleys and undulating plains, watered by many streams, covered with excellent timber, and capable of yielding in great abundance most of the productions of both tropical and temperate zones. The chief crops of the Isthmus to-day, (cultivated mainly for the purpose of supplying the transit), are corn, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco and bananas. The virgin forests, however, yield greater wealth in their abundance of mahogany, tulip, India-rubber, and other valuable timbers, while their principal source of supply (the transit), are corn, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco and bananas. The virgin forests, however, yield greater wealth in their abundance of mahogany, tulip, India-rubber, and other valuable timbers, while their principal source of supply (the transit), are corn, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, tobacco and bananas.

As to mineral wealth, the question is yet a mooted one, no extensive researches having been made. It is generally believed that the Isthmus is not as prolific of gold and silver as the countries to the north and south of it, though mines of copper, coal, iron and salt are now being worked with profit, and gold has been found in paying quantities. At least, the times the coasts were famous for their pearl fisheries, but now they are nearly abandoned. The climate is the most serious drawback to industries of all kinds. In Panama the dry season lasts from July to September, and during the remaining months of the year the rainfall is prodigious. Especially during July, August and September, it rains incessantly, as only it can rain in the tropics, when literally the "windows of heaven" seem opened, and as in Noah's time. Throughout the annual season of deluge western winds prevail, sending heavy swells even into Panama bay, which tranquil sheet of water is otherwise entirely undisturbed by wind or sea. Sheltered and protected by the mountains on one hand and mountains on the other that destructive tempests are never known there, the only perils being in the shape of sharks and *calaboots*.

The city of Panama, the principal seaport of the Colombian Republic, is on the Pacific coast, presents an imposing aspect from the sea. It stands at the head of the bay on the southern shore of the Isthmus, occupying a rocky peninsula which extends some distance out into the shallow waters. Though a small city, Panama has one of the safest and most commodious in the world, vessels of more than eighty tons burden cannot approach the shore, but must anchor at Perico Island, three miles distant.

Old fortified town, whose wide, clean streets extend across the tongue of land from sea to sea, is quaint enough to interest the most blasé tourist. Though now crumbling to decay, its massive buildings show traces of former grandeur, being constructed in the ancient Spanish style of solid stone, with inside patios, or court yards. Previous to 1746 (when the trade to the Pacific first began to be carried around Cape Horn), Panama city was the principal entrepot between Europe and the western coast of America. From that date, however, it began to decline, and since the independence of the Spanish American States and the opening of other Pacific ports, its down-hill progress has been very rapid. Immediately after the discovery of the California gold mines, in the historic days of '49, Panama recuperated to a considerable extent, though to nothing of its former consequence. Its population is now about 20,000, and it is chiefly important as being the terminus of the Panama railway. It has some trade of its own, principally with Europe, in pearls, pearl shells and mother-of-pearl, and gold dust (all found in the vicinity); besides fruits, nuts, dye stuffs, hides, and the products of Colombia and the Isthmus.

Among the sights of the town which engage the attention of travelers are a beautiful cathedral and half a dozen inferior churches, each with its shrine of bells; several splendid convents, a Jesuit college, the Governor's palace, Mint, Customs House, and other public buildings. The former city of Panama—seat of the Spanish colonial Government, and built by the Spaniards in 1518—stood six miles north of its present site, and is now a dismal heap of ruins. That rascally buccaner, Sir Henry Morgan, destroyed it in 1510, and soon afterward the existing city was begun.

In Panama harbor the daily rise and fall of the tide, from twenty to twenty-seven feet, making it particularly well fitted for the building and repairing of ships. Both at Panama and Aspinwall (the other end of the railway) there is a British landing, as well as an American landing, for both countries send their ships to either terminus of the railroad, designed to connect with those of the same line on the opposite side of the Isthmus, all-important railway transferring freight and passengers to the other shore.

FANNIE B. WARD.

**A Man Without an Ancestry.**  
As soon as the American negro seeks to rise above the level of the former time he finds himself confronted with the past of his race and the wrongs of his kindred. The white man traces his ancestry back for generations, knows whence they came, where they lived, and guesses what they did. To the American negro the past is only darkness, replete with unimaginable horrors. An American has none. Within a quarter of a century he had no record of his kindred. He had no father, no mother—only a sire and dam. Being bred for market, he had no name, only a distinguishing appellation, like that of a horse or a dog. Even in comparison with these animals he was at a disadvantage; there was no "herd-book" of slaves. The remembrance of this condition is not pleasant, and can never become so. It is exasperating, galling, degrading. Every freedman's life is shadowed by this shadow. Thus the life of the negro, as a slave, freedman and racial outcast, offers undreamed of the richest mine of romantic material that has opened to the English-speaking novel. The Wizard of the North discovered and depicted the common life of Scotland. The negro as a man has an immense advantage over the negro as a servant, being an altogether new character in fiction.—A. W. Tourgoue in the *December Forum*.

**Proportion of Taxes to Earnings.**  
Our present population is about 61,000,000. Our present taxes per day for each person use the share of total product comes to \$11,200,000,000. National and State taxes come to about \$700,000,000. The addition to capital computed at ten per cent. comes to \$1,300,000,000. This gives a gross product of \$13,000,000,000. This would be \$630 per head to one in three occupied for gain.

Now let any reader or observer pass in review or attempt to compute the number of people about whose condition he himself is tolerably well informed in the community in which he lives, and he will unquestionably find a greater number of men and women who are engaged in getting their own living (to say nothing of children whose earnings are less than one dollar and three-quarters a day, than who support themselves and two or three dependents. Mr. Coquillett, in conjunction with J. W. Wolskoff, of this city, has inclosed two orange trees belonging to the latter gentleman, and has placed the parasites within these inclosures. One of the trees, as intimated above, was addressed to the editor of the Record-Union, and received with the boxes, Mr. Coquillett supposed that Mr. Klee had concluded to send him the entire consignment, so he placed this box of parasites under the tent along with the other nine.

## OLD WORLD ECHOES.

## AMERICA ENNOBILING THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

## Bicentenary of the Great Revolution—Gladstone on Pacification—A Congested Abbey.

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

Anniversaries of events in their country's history are appreciated by Englishmen in an inverse ratio to the influence on national affairs which those events may be supposed to have exercised. The truth of this remark is forcibly borne out by comparing the late enthusiastic celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day with the entire lack of popular interest shown in the bicentenary of the landing on English shores of the Prince of Orange. The sort of deliverance effected by the latter was every bit as important as the destruction of the Spanish Armada, the tercentenary of which was made the occasion of great public rejoicings last June. In a historical sense, the landing of the Prince of Orange at Tor Bay in 1688 is the most important event in British chronology since the battle of Hastings.

The anniversary of the Gunpowder Treason and the destruction of Philip's fleet serve to mark the nation's deliverance from consequences which, whatever disaster they boded to the Kingdom, were of inferior importance to the overthrow of the Stuart. The former were negative blessings only, but the bloodless revolution of the seventeenth century was a positive blessing, whose influence continues to make itself felt in this two hundredth anniversary of its happening. The new preparations which were made to celebrate this event did not appeal with much interest to the court and aristocracy can be easily understood, by reflecting on the character of the personage whose advent it commemorates. The late king, a revolutionary, though a royal one, and the first English King who had the temerity to break with the traditions of his predecessors to rule by "Divine right."

That the descendants of the people, however, for whom the Declaration of Independence was passed (a measure only second in importance to Magna Charta) should be so little exercised over this two hundredth anniversary of the landing of their deliverer, is as hard to understand as if Americans should disregard with their rejoicings on the Fourth of July.

As Mr. Gladstone ages he gets more optimistic, and with increasing years exhibits a marked tendency to take hopeful views of affairs which less sanguine contemporaries than his can only contemplate with misgiving. Especially is this the case when the topic under review is of international interest, when it is dealt with by the ex-premier with a diplomacy which suggests the inference that he has never mastered its details. In the important speech just delivered by Mr. Gladstone at Birmingham, when foreign affairs were touched on at considerable length, the fisheries and the Suez canal, and the canal evoked from the right honorable gentleman the utterance of a dozen or so platitudes, the shallowness of which is in striking contrast to the depth of the subjects. The latter are not to be dismissed in a few glittering generalizations, and if we take note of the wear that the English people's complexion hardly less cheerful than that of Egypt. It is very fine for Mr. Gladstone to see in "judicious measures and wisely selected persons" the clearing up of the fisheries, and the Suez canal, and the canal evoked from the right honorable gentleman the utterance of a dozen or so platitudes, the shallowness of which is in striking contrast to the depth of the subjects. The latter are not to be dismissed in a few glittering generalizations, and if we take note of the wear that the English people's complexion hardly less cheerful than that of Egypt. It is very fine for Mr. Gladstone to see in "judicious measures and wisely selected persons" the clearing up of the fisheries, and the Suez canal, and the canal evoked from the right honorable gentleman the utterance of a dozen or so platitudes, the shallowness of which is in striking contrast to the depth of the subjects. 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## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

## THEIR DISTRIBUTION FROM THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

## List of Grasses and Forage Plants, Trees, Vines, Vegetables, Etc., Ready for Applicants.

The following letter, known as Bulletin No. 81, has been issued from the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State University, and will be of interest to such of our readers as are engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits, and perhaps to others.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS AND PLANTS.**  
The interest manifested in last year's distribution of seeds and plants, and the results obtained, has led to the preparation of a new list of seeds and plants, and the material on hand enables us to supply about 3,000 parcels. Applications are filled in the order of receipt, as long as supplies last, and those desiring to volunteer as experimenters in the distribution of seeds and plants, should send in their applications as soon as they see this announcement. The rule we are obliged to restrict the distribution to residents of California, and the amount of material adults of us send to experimenters in other States, and the information to be gained from such distribution promises to be valuable.

In answer to a circular request sent out last August, we have received several hundred letters, which will be compiled for our next annual report. Many of them contain much information. If those who have not yet received seeds and plants, will send in their applications as soon as they see this announcement, we will be able to supply them. The rule we are obliged to restrict the distribution to residents of California, and the amount of material adults of us send to experimenters in other States, and the information to be gained from such distribution promises to be valuable.

Terms.—As there is no appropriation available to meet the expenses of the distribution, applicants are requested to send the amount specified in connection with each description below. The amount of the postage, express, and other charges, will be added to the amount of the seeds and plants. In case any kind of seed becomes exhausted, the money sent will be returned unless a second choice is mentioned by the sender. The postage and postage are reduced this year because of the reduction of postage on seeds sent by mail.

Plants will be forwarded by express (charges to be paid by recipient), and the amount of the postage, express, and other charges, will be added to the amount of the seeds and plants. In case any kind of seed becomes exhausted, the money sent will be returned unless a second choice is mentioned by the sender. The postage and postage are reduced this year because of the reduction of postage on seeds sent by mail.

**GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.**  
Japanese Wheat-Grass.—This is a grass new to science and to cultivation on this continent. It is a native of Japan, and has been introduced into California by the Japanese. It is a grass of the same family as the Japanese. It is a grass of the same family as the Japanese. It is a grass of the same family as the Japanese.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Bancroft Company, San Francisco, we have received a volume of nearly 600 pages, known as the "Sunshine Series," of choice fiction, written by Charles F. Richardson. The book is a collection of stories, and is the second volume, and completes a set that is of high value, and which we have already referred to with approval for its conscientious and literary character. It is the work of a man of letters, and is a collection of stories, and is the second volume, and completes a set that is of high value, and which we have already referred to with approval for its conscientious and literary character.

"Tarus Bulha" is a historical novel of Russia and Poland, by Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol, translated by Jeremiah Currier. It is a story of a man of letters, and is a collection of stories, and is the second volume, and completes a set that is of high value, and which we have already referred to with approval for its conscientious and literary character.

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For sale by Samuel Carson & Co., 208 Post Street, San Francisco, at \$1.  
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## WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

LOST ON J STREET—A NECKTIE, WITH diamond stud. Finder will please leave at Western Union Telegraph Office, and receive liberal reward. d14-38

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE HOUSEWORK for a man and his wife, who have a child. Inquire at 413 Fourth Street. d14-38

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A FAST-SELLING article, extra inducements. Inquire at 1227 K St., from 8 to 8 o'clock in the evening. d14-38

FOUND—STRAYED HORSE, BLACK, with white bald face. The owner will please call and remove the animal immediately, and pay costs of advertising, etc., at Farmers and Mechanics store. d14-38

FOR SALE—TO LET. ALL FRUIT AND VINE-GROWERS SHOULD read the "Wine-Makers' Guide," by J. H. D. Jones, published by the Bancroft Company. It is a book of choice fiction, written by Charles F. Richardson. The book is a collection of stories, and is the second volume, and completes a set that is of high value, and which we have already referred to with approval for its conscientious and literary character.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, seven rooms, with bath; in a good location; rent moderate. E. K. ALP & CO. d14-38

FOR SALE—ONE TEAM OF WORK HORSES, weight 1,600 and 1,100. Good drivers; look well. Inquire at Cooper's Horse and Cattle Barn, 1021 Tenth Street. d14-38

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, perfectly good, good for delivery wagon; also saddle horse. Inquire at Cooper's Horse and Cattle Barn, 1021 Tenth Street. d14-38

FOR SALE—A FOUR-HORSE WAGON, a new one, with harness, call at BROWN'S, 1021 Tenth Street. d14-38

FOR SALE—A NEW HOTEL, JUST COMPLETED, furnished, good location, also a new bar, large room, and a good location. Inquire at 1021 Tenth Street. d14-38

FOR SALE—THE FINEST HOTEL BUSINESS, a new one, with harness, call at BROWN'S, 1021 Tenth Street. d14-38

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## CHRISTMAS!

We wish to call your attention to the fact that for our Christmas trade of this year we shall place on exhibition and offer for sale an unusually large stock of FANCY GOODS of all descriptions in our line. We shall show a very large variety of the latest and newest designs in LADIES' WRITING DESKS, TABLES, WORK BASKETS, CHAIRS and ROCKERS in all the popular colors and upholstered in elegant style.

**JOHN BREUNER**  
604, 606 and 608 K Street,  
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

## JAMES G. DAVIS,

411 and 413 K Street, Sacramento, the Best House to Buy Your FURNITURE and CARPETS!

And Wall Paper of Every Description. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. 34

### FOR USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL GIFTS.

We Call Attention to our Choice Line of FANCY FURNITURE! With the Latest and Best Things in Carpets!

On Hand: Pattern CLOTH SQUARES for Stoves. Our PRICES are Just Right.

## INGRAM & BIRD'S,

617 K Street, Sacramento.

### SINCE 1864!

### MY HEADQUARTERS

HAVE BEEN AT THE Sacramento Market, 308, 310 and 312 K STREET.

As usual, you will find me at the same place.

Also, Depot for Fruits, Vegetables, Fish, Eastern and California Oysters, etc.

## CURTIS BROS. & CO., Proprietors.

### SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH!

Rawson, the prominent Chicago Banker, who was shot by his wife a year or more ago, and so seriously wounded that for weeks he hung on the ragged edge of nothing, owes his life in a great measure to the liberal use of

### ARCAIAN, THE IDEAL MINERAL WATER.

Hall, Luhrs & Co., General Agents, Pacific Coast.

## WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES, CORNICHE POLES, PICTURE FRAMES, MOLDINGS AND MIRRORS!

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging done at short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. Also, Window Shades and Cornices made and fitted to order. Frame-making and Gilding a specialty.

**WHITTIER, FULLER & CO.**  
1020 and 1022 Second Street, CO. 34

## H. WACHHORST,

LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO

NO. 815 J STREET

WATCHMAKERS and JEWELERS. 428 J St., Bet. Fourth and Fifth. Working suits, from 29 up. Cashmere Pants, from 6 cents up. Boys' Suits, from 10 up. Fine Gold Shoes in Lace, Congress or Button, from 25 up. Fine Seamless Gold Shoes in Lace or Congress, from 25 up.

## WM. B. MILLER,

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

No. 625 J Street, Sacramento, A Full Line of HOLIDAY GOODS ON HAND.

### ANNOUNCEMENT!

OUR STOCK IS CONSTANTLY BEING REPLENISHED WITH A FULL LINE OF

### HOLIDAY GOODS

Consisting of the latest designs and novelties in the JEWELRY line direct from Eastern markets, which we offer at lowest prices.

**SAMUEL JELLY, JEWELER.**  
No. 422 J Street, CO. 34

## MECHANICAL CLOTHING STORE

414 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

### CLEARANCE SALE CLOSED,

But I will give away INDUCEMENTS to the MAKING and LABORING MEN; also, to parents for Boys and Children's SCHOOLS, to close out the remnants of the sale. I have also received an enormous stock of the FINEST IMPORTED CLOTHING, FURNISHING, Working Suits, from 29 up. Cashmere Pants, from 6 cents up. Boys' Suits, from 10 up. Fine Gold Shoes in Lace, Congress or Button, from 25 up. Fine Seamless Gold Shoes in Lace or Congress, from 25 up.

## MECHANICAL CLOTHING STORE,

414 K STREET, H. MARE, Proprietor.



## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

## SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: Joseph F. Wieman, No. 67 Market street, who is also sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; the principal News stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

Also, for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

## THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

The proposition to hold a California exhibition in London will be considered with a view to settling upon ways and means at a convention of County Committees called by the State Board of Trade, to be held in San Francisco on Tuesday next. The people generally appear to have responded to the proposition of the originator, Mr. Lubin of this city, with cordial approval. From the outset the scheme has appeared to us feasible, and the belief in its practicability and great usefulness has kept pace with the enthusiasm and public-spirited activity, in the matter, of the author of the idea. This State must gain and maintain very much of its importance as a tourist State; a country supremely inviting in products, natural scenery and climatic equality, to the vast class, constantly augmenting, of well-equipped people who travel and avail themselves of the wonderful means of rapid transportation to all parts of the civilized world, to search out the choice spots most conducive to physical comfort and most delightful to the senses. As London is a great center from which travelers in the Old World take up their routes, and as at that point converge nearly all the tourist streams of the world, it is eminently wise to advertise in that place the claims of this State.

While the exhibition will tend to turn this way that large and rapidly enlarging current of tourist travel which leaves something of wealth wherever it touches, the display of California products, besides demonstrating the claims preferred regarding the climatic mildness of California, will operate to introduce to European tastes and demands our fruits, wines and other products, and to give place upon European tables to many of the choice food supplies that distinguish our production. Two great ends are, therefore, to be conserved by the exhibition—to increase the volume of the current of travel to us, and to augment the output of our products by stimulating a demand for them.

In the Italian exhibition maintained in London, the first is the chief object and less stress is placed upon the latter, though Italy makes an exhibition of her products. Denmark, with her London exhibition, lays stress only upon her historic attraction; she has nothing of production to which to invite special attention. The French exhibit, outside of art and exquisite workmanship in the finer mechanical products, shows nothing that California cannot parallel or eclipse. California will, therefore, be able to place in London an exhibition—though devoid of works of art, fine mechanism and rare textile fabrics—richer than any other in objects illustrative of natural wonders, picturesque and majestic scenery, a climate exquisitely inviting and products of an order appetizingly stimulating, and will preach louder and more truly of the character of the country where they are possible than any chapters that can be written. Upon precisely a similar plan the "Rolling Exhibition" of California products, to be sent East next week, is projected, though addressed more directly to the element that it is desired to have come to us and remain with us.

Of course the London exhibition plan can be carried out successfully only by very careful and discreet business management, and under compact organization. The promoters of the enterprise must be a unit in purpose and in action. All local pride and prejudice must be laid aside—the stroke is for California and all of it; whatever comes to one part will operate beneficially to all the State. In this connection it is understood that some idea is being entertained of attaching to the exhibition an outside show, something after the "Wild West" order, of Indians, of vaqueros and mustangs of pioneer eras, and of old-time types and the relics of a dead and gone California. Such a scheme is not wise. Any exhibition of that order will but cultivate an erroneous idea concerning California that is altogether too prominent now. We have never believed that Bret Harte, and the writers who have made California the scene of their romances, have been otherwise than injurious to this State. Their characters have been exceptions, not types. We don't want to cultivate in Europe the idea that this is a rude, rough section, with civilization in the shell and savagery as yet but partly eliminated. It may be taken for granted also that Buffalo Bill has sufficiently impressed Europeans with the thought that the whole region west of the Missouri is in a semi-barbarous state, where one carries his life in his palm. On the other hand, it will be entirely proper to have an outside exhibition, illustrative of our natural scenery, of our giants of the forest, of our mine products and methods, of our antiquities, etc. Even comparison of the Mission era with the present by architecture and modes of cultivation would be well advised, as also the contrast of primitive methods of mining with the agencies of the present, as the astrata and the quartz mill, etc.

The San Francisco Bulletin proposes that if the \$254,000 due from the Federal Government to this State on the Direct Tax claim is paid over, that the whole sum shall be placed in the State School Fund. It would be better to let the revenues of that fund flow in through the channels already provided. Let the State, which must back the London Exhibition, if it is carried out successfully, place the sum referred to to the credit of the London Exhibition management when completely organized, under such reservation as to accurate accounting for its expenditure as is wise. It will be a fitting means of use for a sum of money that comes after so

many years almost in the nature of a gratuity. The Direct Tax money was collected from the people of California over twenty-five years ago; it was given to sustain the cause of the union of States; let it now be devoted to the promotion of the cause of California. It has been blessed in a noble service in war; it can bring us new honors by its use in an art of peace that means the promotion of the civilization and commerce, and the building to completeness of the fairest of all the States.

## GAMBLING SCANDALS.

The RECORD-UNION has always held that gaming can be suppressed and the laws against it enforced. During a portion of Chief Jackson's term in this city and also during a part of the term of Chief Lee it was suppressed and the soundness of the position stated was thus established. This journal still maintains, and will, that any confession that the laws against gaming cannot be enforced is unjustifiable and absurd. However that may be, the law forbids certain games, and city and county peace officers are sworn to support and enforce the laws. Any idea of compromises, therefore, by licensing, are out of the question. When the present Chief of Police was elected it was with the understanding, publicly declared and enunciated in a platform, that unlawful gaming should be suppressed, and for some time it was. During the State Fair weeks gaming was carried on openly and above board, to the great scandal of the city. The RECORD-UNION denounced the shame in unmeasured terms, and expressed the general public chagrin that the law was unenforced. Some time after the RECORD-UNION pointed out that tan and lottery games were running in Chinatown, and that their proprietors claimed that they paid regular assessments for immunity from arrest and that levies were also made upon Chinese prostitutes. We went so far as to print the names of the proprietors of tan games and lotteries and indicate the localities where they conducted them. On the incoming of the new Chief of Police it was expected that such information, if no other, would lead to their suppression as well as to a general enforcement of the law. There appears to be no question that unlawful games are run in the city in plenty; the only question is, why? The first Grand Jury since the removal of the scandals is now in session, and is reported to be investigating them. Let it go to the bottom of the whole matter. It is expected by the people that the investigation will be thorough, and blame be attached where it belongs. Heretofore exposure and protest by press and people have had so little effect in securing needed activity and duty doing from police officials that disgust has taken the place of expectation and greatly displaced hope. But since a Grand Jury has been impaneled that has had the courage to take up the matter, let it maintain its resolution until the cancer is excised and the whole scandal laid bare, no matter where the knife cuts.

## IT IS OUR BUSINESS.

The San Francisco Chronicle labors to convince its readers that the United States Government is not bound to interfere with Germany if that nation wants to take possession of the Samoan Islands, and that we have no cause to interest ourselves in the matter as to who shall rule from among the native chiefs. Our contemporary is ill-advised as to the facts. We have several treaties with Samoa that do bind us to certain policies. One is that we shall recognize the Malietoa line of Kings as legitimate governors; another is that if the Samoan Government falls into difficulty with any other of the treaty powers who are at peace with the United States, Samoa shall have the right to ask and the United States shall extend a protecorate over the islands until the difficulty is adjusted. On its part Samoa has granted the United States two fine ports, with exclusive control over them, so that to all intents they are American possessions. They are the best coaling stations and harbors of refuge in the southern seas, and as naval stations are conceded to be of universal importance to us. Samoa also granted to us, by treaty agreement, commercial privileges that are of constantly augmenting importance. Now to claim that under such circumstances, and with Germany doing her utmost to unseat the authority with which we treated and that has claimed and asked protection of the United States; with German commercial influences actively at work crowding our citizens from the islands and sparing no effort to control the entire trade of the region to our exclusion—to claim that we have no interest in Germany's proceeding, and should stand aside and see a power put upon the throne antagonistic to us, and owned and controlled by Germany, is worse than absurd. We have very great interest in Samoa, those that will greatly expand and which we cannot afford to relinquish or permit to be absorbed by Germany or any other power. "The lordship of the islands" is precisely as much our business as it is the business of Germany, and in fact a good deal more, since we have uniformly adhered to the policy of standing by a lawful Government which by treaty we have recognized, under which we have been accorded privileges and important grants, and that frankly expresses a desire for our friendship and the extension of American trade and civilization within its dominions. In short, Samoans are friendly to the United States Government, like its people, desire them to come among them, and in every way manifest their desire for close relations to be maintained between the Island Government and the Republic. Shall we turn the cold shoulder to such advances by a people by no means wholly savage and more desirable by far as friends than others that may be named?

The sentence of C. F. Henderson, of Taylorville, Ill., to twenty-eight years' imprisonment, for torturing horses, is a severe penalty. But the crime of the man was a horrible one; he applied sulphuric acid and croton oil, and then caustic and other irritants to forty-five horses, and during an election parade, causing the poor beasts such torturing pain, that most of them had to be killed to put them out of agony. At the time, public feeling ran so strong against Henderson that fears were entertained of his lynching. When he

confessed his crime public indignation was manifest anew, and the necessity was felt at the trial for a strong guard about the prisoner. The sentence is not too severe. The man whose founts of tenderness are sealed up; who has no heart of mercy for the beast of burden that cannot escape him; who delights in the agonies of animals, and inflicts upon "man's best friend," in the animal world, needless pain out of unalloyed viciousness of heart, deserves to be sequestered for life from association with men. Such characters are dangerous to be at large; their hearts are abandoned, and the very best thing to do with them is to put it beyond their power to repeat their offenses, or to turn their hands, as they are liable to do, against their fellow-men.

Evidently there is trouble in store for compositors. An Eastern journal, one of the oldest that comes to our desk, is printed from types set by machinery at a rate of speed that gives one man the capacity of four. Another journal, a Western paper, is printed without types except for its advertising columns and head lines. In the latter case steel dies operated by keys strike the face of the letter into a soft substance from which matrices stereotypes are taken. With this improvement one man does the work of two, and the cost of a plant of type is thus eliminated. But let not the fraternity of compositors fear. With these inventions, as with most others, it will turn out that the rapidity and economy secured will but enlarge the field of labor. If newspapers and books can be thus more cheaply and rapidly produced there will be more printing. Newspapers will print more matter and oftener, and books will be more accessible and more read. The demand will keep pace with the inventions, and as many men be employed under the new as under the old system, while the laborer will be benefited by less physical discomfort. Just as it is better for the worker to finger the keys of a type-setter or an electro-matrix machine than to handle metal types, which are more or less harmful to the physical organization, he will be benefited.

It is related that on the occasion recently of Patti's appearance in Paris in opera, which was announced to be her farewell in that city, Gounod, with tears in his eyes, went down upon his marrowbones before the woman, and begged her to revoke her resolution to not again visit Paris; that Carnot, President of the Republic, hearing the weeping and supplication behind the scenes added his tears to the down-pour of sentimentality. All which is nauseating. Patti is the world's greatest singer; that the President of one of the greatest nations of earth should grow brawny in the eyes over her departure from Paris, not again to return, is perhaps complimentary to Patti, but not in keeping with the official station of the weeper. Patti has more sense than either Carnot or Gounod in this matter. She knows that as age comes on her voice must fail, and she prefers, and wisely so, to retire in the height of her fame, leaving memories of wonderful power that cannot but be impaired by exhibitions of decline.

An absurd claim is put forward that the State, by Act of Legislature in 1859, granted to the extreme southern counties the privilege, with consent of Congress, to set up a distinct government, State or Territorial, and that the Act is still in force, and that Congress, under it, consent to a division of the State. Two years ago the RECORD-UNION pointed out that the Act referred to could not be availed of. The Legislature, by that bill submitted the question to the people of the proposed new State only, when it should have submitted it to the vote of all the State of California. Moreover, the submission directed was not made and it is now too late. The State since that time has by action of all the people peacefully revolutionized her government and declared the exterior boundaries of her territory. Congress would never consent to any action as desired under an Act that has been dormant for nearly thirty years. If, however, it was disposed to do so, the Act of 1859 was in excess of the power of the Legislature under the Constitution then existing.

## A THOROUGHBREED.

Anarchist Parsons' Widow Harangues a New York Audience.

New York, December 14th.—Mrs. A. R. Parsons, widow of the executed Chicago Anarchist, spoke to about 700 people to-night. She dwelt at length on the Chicago hanging, and said that as innocent blood had been shed, then innocent blood must be shed in vengeance. "While I was addressing a meeting in Trafalgar square, in London," said she, "I learned that Lord Bonfield of Chicago had ordered that Anarchists would not be allowed to meet. He had ordered his scorpions to see that no public demonstrations take place in Chicago. That is free America, while we were publicly proclaiming our theories in monarchial England."

Then she talked of "the destruction of the workingman," and said, "We want a total change in the ownership of the world's wealth—land for the landless, toil for toilers, homes for the homeless and death for all tyrants and tyranny. It is death for all who stand in the way of the remedy."

## THE "CULPRIT FAY."

Eccentric Miss Templeton on Another of Her Wild Escapes.

Chicago, December 14th.—"Fay Templeton will say to-morrow," Fay Templeton, the well-known comic opera artist, has been mysteriously missing from her company for several nights past. The excuse has been made that she was ill, but this has been exploded, an investigation showing that she has not been at her boarding-place since first missing. It is quite generally believed that the gay favorite has started on another of her European adventures, definite statements being in circulation that she had gone East and will to-morrow board an ocean steamer, possibly again to meet the wealthy young Howell in Paris.

The "Examiner's" Libel Suit.

The libel case of E. A. Kitto against the Examiner in relation to the Brannely scandal came up for trial at Fairfield on Wednesday. Work of securing a jury took up the morning session of the Court, and when the Court met again at 1 o'clock the venire was exhausted, and another recess until 2:30 was taken to enable the Sheriff to summon eight more as a special venire. During the recess, Mr. Foote for the Examiner proposed to the attorneys for Mr. Kitto, Messrs. Hilborn, Hall & Morgan, that they rest their case and accept \$10,000, which offer was accepted. This is the last case against the Examiner now growing out of that article.—S. F. Call.

## A Wild Day in the East.

New York, December 14th.—The wind is blowing fifty miles an hour. The temperature is 6° above zero. No steamers have gone to sea and only one arrived.

## RAILROAD LICENSES.

The Railroad Companies Need Not Pay These to Counties.

The Supreme Court, in bank, yesterday rendered decision in the case of San Benito county against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. San Benito county sued the company to compel it to pay a license for conducting its business within the county. The company contended that as the railroad was operated under a State franchise they were not compelled to pay any county license, and the Superior Court decided in favor of the plaintiff.

The Supreme Court has ordered the decision reversed and judgment recorded in favor of the railroad company. In the opinion handed in by the Supreme Court it admits that it has already handed in several decisions in favor of the plaintiff in such cases, but is now governed by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of State of California vs. Central Pacific Railroad Company, which was in favor of defendant, and was therefore compelled to decide contrary to their former opinions.—S. F. Call.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Work has been commenced on the Cuyamaca Railroad, at San Diego.

Senator Mitchell says he would not accept a Cabinet position if it were offered him.

A Montana boy carelessly dropped his gun while hunting. Now several of his fingers are missing.

A train running into San Diego was derailed on Thursday, but nobody was killed. Several were bruised.

San Diego is trying to have Gaudam and O'Connor row their race for the championship in San Diego bay.

The loss by water and fire to the Chicago Opera House will amount to \$40,000; the house will have to be rebuilt.

Twelve horses, harness, vehicles, hay, etc., were burned in a San Diego stable by the explosion of a kerosene lantern.

At Woodland on Wednesday night the houses of Thomas Riley and G. W. Green were entered, and three gold watches, one diamond ring and several other pieces of jewelry stolen.

James Murphy, aged upward of 80 years, while en route from Kansas to surprise his sons in Iowa, whom he had not seen for years, fell by the roadside when near the old homestead and died of heart disease.

## DIED OF OLD AGE.

Death of Volunteer, the Celebrated Sire of Trotters.

New York, December 14th.—The celebrated trotting sire, Volunteer, died yesterday at the farm of the late Alden Goldsmith, Washingtonville, Orange county, N. Y.

Volunteer was a bay horse, foaled in 1854; he was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lady Patriot by Young Patriot. The get of Volunteer began to show up prominently very early in the last decade, his son, William H. Allen, obtaining a record of 2:23, which was very fast for that period. Volunteer's son, Gloster, a bay gelding, seventeen hands high, whose stride measured twenty-three feet, began trotting in 1871. In 1874, at Rochester, he earned a record of 2:17. He was sent to California and died there before the season of 1875 opened.

St. Julien, the fastest of the get of Volunteer, appeared in 1875 and gained a record of 2:22 that season. He was sent to France where Orin Hickok spent several years overcoming his headstrong disposition. In 1879, in the presence of General Grant, he trotted a full mile in 2:12; the fastest of his get, Rarus, then the best of his kind, was credited with eight years, who sired thirty-seven, with records of 2:30 or better, and sixteen daughters, who produced each one 2:30 trotter, making Volunteer in the first or second generation of no less than eighty performers in 2:30. He died of old age.

## WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION.

President-elect Harrison invited to Attend the Centennial of the Republic.

New York, December 14th.—President-elect Harrison has been invited to attend the centennial celebration of Washington's first inauguration in this city on April 22nd and 23rd next, and also to refer to the observance of the event in his inaugural message. This is his reply:

INDIANAPOLIS, December 14, 1888.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of November 17th in relation to the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington, and am very much obliged to you for the full and detailed information as to the plans of the committee which have given me of course my response to the official invitation must be deferred. I shall be glad to receive from Mr. King at his earliest convenience, any information or historical reference that would be of service to me in case I am called on to take part in this interesting exercise which your committee have in contemplation. Very truly yours, B. H. HANCOCK.

President Cleveland and those who now constitute his Cabinet have been invited to attend.

## SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14, 1888.

MORNING SESSION.

Opel	73	Alta	2 75
Mexican	4 75	Julia	40c
24	20	Adelphi	50c
B. & C.	35	S. Hill	50c
C. C. V.	104	Challenge	57 1/2
Savage	21	Bullion	1 1/2
Chollar	23	Scorpion	55c
Potosi	22	Quartz	2 50
P. & S.	27	Bellmore	40c
Point	65	San Jose	50c
Jacket	80	N. Occidental	1 1/2
Imperial	80	W. Comstock	75c
Alpha	2 90	Prize	50c
Boomer	60	Navajo	50c
S. Nev.	3 80	B. Isle	45c
U. S.	4 10	Quartz	25
Bullion	1 1/2	Quartz	25
Overman	65	N. Com'wealth	1 1/2
Seg. Belcher	1 60	Weldon	50c
Justice	1 60	Weldon	50c
Union	3 60		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	75	Calcedonia	50c
Mexican	4 75	Challenge	57 1/2
G. & C.	4 20	Andor	1 25
B. & C.	35	Quartz	25
C. C. V.	104	Bellmore	40c
Savage	21	San Jose	50c
Chollar	23	N. Occidental	1 1/2
Potosi	22	W. Comstock	75c
P. & S.	27	Prize	50c
Point	65	Navajo	50c
Jacket	80	B. Isle	45c
Imperial	80	Quartz	25
Alpha	2 90	Belle Isle	30c
Boomer	60	Belcher	40c
S. Nev.	3 80	Quartz	25
U. S.	4 10	N. Com'wealth	1 1/2
Bullion	1 1/2	Weldon	50c
Overman	65	Weldon	50c
Seg. Belcher	1 60		
Justice	1 60		
Union	3 60		

## THE WEST AGAINST THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14th.—The wholesale iron and steel manufacturers here show nervousness over the contract made yesterday by the North Chicago Rolling Mills to make 1,700 tons of steel rails for the Union Pacific Railroad at \$27.50 per ton. They say it will destroy the Western trade of Eastern men, who cannot produce rails at such figures.

## Peculiar

To itself in many important particulars, Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from and superior to any other medicine.

Peculiar in combination, proportion and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar

## THE NONPAREIL.

STORE KEPT OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M.

## THE NONPAREIL,

CORNER OF FIFTH and J STREETS.

VERY POPULAR THINGS

FOR THE

## HOLIDAYS

In Endless Variety can be Found at our Counters, and we will say

NOW IS THE TIME

That the assortment is at its best.

THE SALE OF

## TOWEL RINGS

In Cherry, Oak, Walnut and Ebony, with a large RIBBON BOW attached, for the purpose of suspending it from a porcelain or brass button, is certainly most remarkable. There have been over 200 of them sold, and the demand is still increasing. Price of the RING is 25 CENTS. The Ribbon Bows are according to cost of article.

ELEGANT THINGS

IN

## Feather Fans

JUST OPENED.

## Banners

Made of Fringed Ribbons are a success.

Our Glove, Handkerchief,

Ribbon and Fancy-Work

COUNTERS ARE CROWDED

the whole day, showing the popularity this house has gained within so short a time. People tell us that we are busier than any house in the city.

## THANK YOU!

## The Nonpareil,

CORNER OF

Fifth and J Streets.

## L. L. LEWIS &amp; CO.



BUY THE NO. 7 TOKEN PARLOR STOVE. THIS STOVE HAS A SLIDING top, two griddle holes, open front doors, and is a splendid stove for wood or coal. We give away a cut showing the NO. 7 TOKEN PARLOR STOVE.

We keep in stock a full line of other PARLOR STOVES.

502 and 504 J st.,

And 1009 Fifth street.....Sacramento.

BUY A LOVELY COLORED TEA SET OF 41 PIECES. AND

buy a COLORED LINEN SET OF 101 PIECES. One of these sets

would be a lovely PRESENT. We have a fine assortment of CHRISTMAS

GOODS, such as fancy CUPS and SUGARS, etc. BOHEMIAN GLASS

in all shades and colors. SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

502 and 504 J st.,

And 1009 Fifth street.....Sacramento.

Specials in To-day's Sale!

For To-day's Sale Only.

Photograph Albums, fancy embossed leather covers, contain apertures for 45

pictures, cabinet and cards.....50 cents

Photograph Albums, worth \$4.....for \$2

Linen, fancy embossed cover, Scrap Albums: Our regular 50-cent Album for

25 cents; regular 35-cent Album for 20 cents; 25-cent Album for 15c

Plush Photograph Albums, containing apertures for 42 pictures, card

cabinet, worth \$1.....for 40 cents

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE IN TOY DEPARTMENT (FIRST FLOOR).

Millinery Sale To-day.

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. we will place on sale 80 doz. fancy Feathers,

Birds, Wings, Algrettes, Quills, Feather Pompons and Montures, at

about one-quarter their value. Prices ranging from 5c to 45c.

Also, 10 bolts, assorted colors, fancy Silk Millinery Lush. Usual price in

millinery stores, \$2 75; our price for TO-DAY is 98 cents.

44-inch-wide, all-wool, fine Empress Cloth, in drab, navy blue and

gray, per yard.....48 cents

38-inch-wide Henrietta Cloth, in Panama brown







## MISCELLANEOUS.

## All Prepared!

HAVING RECEIVED OUR COMPLETE stock, we are now prepared to show some of the finest goods in our line ever exhibited in Sacramento. We have a full line of

Royal Worcester, Bisque, Minton, Celotone, Hungarian, Terra Cotta and High Art Novelties.

## PLUSH CASES.

We have a full line of COMB and BRUSH CASES, WORK BOXES, MANICURE and SHAVING SETS.

## DOLLS! DOLLS!

OUR COMPLETE LINE MUST BE SOLD. Call, see them and buy them at your own price.

## IN GLASSWARE.

Our tables are loaded with rich novelties in WATER, WINE and LIQUOR SETS, OIL and VINEGAR BOTTLES, CIGARETTE AND SPOON HOLDERS, DECANTERS, FRUIT BOWLS, etc.

## CHINA.

Call and see our beautiful line of DINNER and TEA SETS, decorated and plain; also, ICE CREAM, SALAD, BERRY and CHAMBER SETS, decorated; MOTO CUPS, SAUCERS, MUGS, etc.

## LAMPS.

The finest line ever brought to Sacramento. Call and see them.

## CHINA HALL.

629 J Street. 4pm

## CALL FOR DODGE'S

HAND-MADE BUTTER GLOVES, and take no other. They are the best in the State. Warranted not to rip. Factory No. 1017 Ninth street.

## Wiener Beer.

## THE CAPITAL BREWERY.

TWELFTH AND I STREETS MANUFACTURERS OF THE Celebrated Wiener Lager Beer. Also delivered in Bottled Beer, being delivered in quantities to suit any part of the city.

## FRIEND &amp; TERRY

Lumber Company.

Main yard and Office, 1810 Second street. Branch yard, Corner Twelfth and J streets.

## W. D. COMSTOCK.

508, FIFTH AND K STS., CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS FULL STOCK OF FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained.

## Waterhouse &amp; Lester.

DEALERS IN—

## IRON, STEEL, CUMBERLAND COAL.

Wagon Lumber and Carriage Hardware, 709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

## CHARLES H. ELDRED,

Proprietor.

ARTHUR BULGER, MANAGER.

CRYSTAL PALACE SALOON, No. 909 J street, between Ninth and Tenth. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always in stock.

1849

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, in the State of California.

In the matter of the estate of KUBEN JOHNSON, deceased, CHARLES E. JOHNSON, the administrator of the estate of KUBEN JOHNSON, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is hereby ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, do appear at the Court-house of said County, on the 15th day of said Court, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper published and published in said county.

Dated December 1, 1888.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, Judge of the Superior Court.

GROVE L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Administrator.

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento.

In the matter of the estate of LORINDA W. WASHBURN, deceased, CHARLES E. JOHNSON, the administrator of the estate of LORINDA W. WASHBURN, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is hereby ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, do appear at the Court-house of said County, on the 15th day of said Court, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper published and published in said county.

Dated December 1, 1888.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, Judge of the Superior Court.

GROVE L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Administrator.

## THE ABLEST PAPER ON THE COAST IS THE WEEKLY UNION.

The best place in California to read the paper is at the office of the Union, 1810 Second street, Sacramento, Cal.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

December 6, 1888.

Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE TRAINS RUN DAILY. ARRIVE

7:35 A. M. Colletto and Napa. 11:40 A. M. Colletto and Napa.

11:50 P. M. Ashland and Fort. 3:40 P. M. Colletto and Napa.

6:00 P. M. Colletto and Napa. 7:00 P. M. Colletto and Napa.

11:30 A. M. Colletto and Napa. 11:40 A. M. Colletto and Napa.

11:50 P. M. Ashland and Fort. 3:40 P. M. Colletto and Napa.

6:00 P. M. Colletto and Napa. 7:00 P. M. Colletto and Napa.

11:30 A. M. Colletto and Napa. 11:40 A. M. Colletto and Napa.

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## A BABY INCUBATOR.

## THE FIRST PATIENT DOING REMARKABLY WELL.

The Incubator is "All Right," and the Father is Getting Along Splendidly.

Ward's Island, says the New York Press, was shaken from center to circumference yesterday afternoon. It was not an earthquake, but, for practical effect, it might as well have been.

The center of the catastrophe was the Emigrant Hospital. In one of the rooms stood a solid-looking box three feet square and four feet deep. It had a lid, and in the lid was set a large pane of glass. A fine-looking man, evidently a physician, was gazing through the glass with intense anxiety, amounting fairly to agony, depicted in his face. He stood motionless. The box was perforated at the top with holes, and warm air, 75° by the thermometer, percolated through them. The box was divided into two parts by a horizontal partition. Below the partition was a square steel iron box filled with water. Two tubes entered the small tank from the side. They connected with a cylindrical tin box, under which stood a spirit lamp. The lamp heated the water in the cylinder, and the hot water ran through the upper tube into the sheet-iron tank and the colder water in the bottom of the tank ran out into the cylinder and thus kept up a circulation of warm water in the tank. The heat from the water rose into the upper compartment of the square box, and thus it kept up an equable temperature of 75°.

On the partition dividing the large box was a miniature bed, soft and comfortable. And on the bed lay a minute human being 14 inches long, with a girl of 12 inches, a head as large as that of most infants, and feet and ankles small in proportion. This was a baby, and the man gazing at the baby was Dr. A. M. Thomas. "Only asleep, after all," he finally exclaimed, as he broke the silence and heaved a sigh of relief. "I really feared she was having a relapse."

The baby was Edith Eleanor McLean, and she was born early in September last. Her mother, Agnes McLean, came to the city from Glasgow late in August; she was so ill that she had to be taken to the Emigrant Hospital, and there gave birth to a baby, which at that time weighed but two pounds seven ounces, was a foot long and hardly three inches in diameter at the waist. It was thought that the tiny infant could not live, but Dr. Thomas, who had taken a special interest in such minute mortals, and who had already had a "hatching-cradle," as he calls it, put into process of manufacture, had utilized this means of incubation, as it were, to sustain the life of the child by a proper temperature and gradually lead it to an assimilated vitality. The box, with its two compartments, with its cylinder attachment, spirit lamp and hot water, was the invention of Prof. Tarnier, of Paris, whose plan of saving such weaklings as little Edith, Dr. Thomas has resolved to give a trial. The temperature at first was 90 degrees. The spirit lamp got away with the degrees for a moment yesterday, and a rumor is current that the upheaval on Ward's Island was due to Dr. Thomas' momentary fear that the natural sleep of his charge was dangerous lethargy.

## Condition of Southern Negroes.

A good deal of loose talk is heard during the year about the condition of the negroes in the South. But there is such a thing as honest truth. There is the latest bulletin of statistics on the subject. In the South there are now 16,000 colored teachers, 1,000,000 pupils, 17,000 in the male and female high schools, and 3,000,000 worshippers in the churches. There are 60 normal schools, 50 colleges and universities, and 25 theological seminaries. They pay taxes on nearly \$2,000,000 worth of property—this in the Southern States, which, including the Northern States, would double the property valuation. This is a wonderful showing from a race which was not recognized by its landlords in Louisiana, horrible and murderous treatment in Mississippi and Virginia, its disfranchisement in the Gulf States and its industrial oppressions in the Carolinas. A race that has 200 years of slavery and 4,000 years of degradation, and it needs no sympathy or pity or waiting when in twenty years it makes such a showing. American generosity has done for the South in twenty years what statesmanship has failed in over a century; but generosity should be dependent on it if it needs no sympathy or pity or waiting when in twenty years it makes such a showing. The negro population of the United States is now 7,000,000, and in fifteen years it will be doubled.—New York Telegram.

## Time Wasted With Bad Spelling.

Dr. Gladstone has made elaborate investigations in the schools of England and other countries to ascertain the time devoted to teaching spelling. He finds that 720 hours at least are lost to each scholar; that an Italian child of 10 years wastes time and spell as correctly as English children at thirteen, though the Italian began his lessons two years later. It is about the same with Germans and Swedes. This extra time is given to crivies and penmanship, and the subsequent process of drying, sorting and packing gives employment to all creeds and nationalities. Turks and Christians work together side by side. The well-known brand, "Elieme" means "Selected."—New York Sun.

## In Brief and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cooking, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in restoring the sick and busy, and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember, No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

A man who was severely injured in a row in New York the other day had his wounds photographed, so that their extent could be shown in Court after they had healed.

## COMMERCIAL.

## SACRAMENTO MARKET.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, \$2.50 a box. California, \$3.00; Limes, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Apples, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Pears, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Peaches, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Plums, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Cherries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Grapes, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Currants, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Raspberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Strawberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Blackberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Elderberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Mulberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Huckleberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Boysenberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Loganberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Marionberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Tayberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Elderberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Mulberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Huckleberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Boysenberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Loganberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Marionberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. Tayberries, \$1.50 a box. 75¢ a box. 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